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MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor
WILLIAM J. HUTCHINS, Business Manager
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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give
the News of Berea and Vicinity;
To Record the Happenings of
Berea College; To be of Interest
to all the Mountain People.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 9, 1921

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year

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BEREA STUDENTS SUBSCRIBED \$15,000.00

Fifty Percent of the Student Body Pledged Fifteen Thousand Dollars of Million Dollar Necessity Fund which Berea College is Planning To Raise this Year

Normal School Leads All Others In Pledges

Berea, June 7.—The student body of Berea College and Allied Schools during the Chapel hour this morning opened the great financial campaign which is being launched by the College.

The Normal School forged ahead to the tune of ten thousand dollars, which will make an excellent beginning for their new women's dormitory.

The campaign among the students is not over, as there are pledges coming in every hour.

The Institution with its five great schools and more than two thousand students finds itself in dire need of money. There are necessary buildings and laboratories that should be erected and a dormitory for Normal girls that must be procured if the great work is to be pressed forward.

The first year's service of President Hutchins is now closing, and it has been one of the most successful within the history of Berea College. The question which the College faces now is not one of getting students but one of caring for the students who are begging to come. The full capacity of the dormitories and class rooms for next year has been assigned and hundreds of applications are still coming in.

There is much needed equipment as well as new teachers, and when the matter was presented to the students, they started the campaign with a big boost.

The campaign is to be pushed into many cities and states, but the most influential gifts should come from Kentucky.

Baccalaureate Sermon

By President William J. Hutchins in College Chapel, Sunday, June 5, 1921

Berea College with its varied activities and phases of life furnishes many notable occasions throughout the year, but none are more significant than Baccalaureate Sunday with its procession of graduates from all departments to the College Chapel, and the special address to the graduating classes.

The weather man was in good humor and smiled approvingly on the long line of students, one hundred and forty-five who have successfully completed their respective courses, as they marched to the Chapel, preceded by the alliance officers and teachers. The Chapel was crowded to full capacity by the large audience of students, citizens, and visitors to Berea.

Prof. J. Watt Raine offered the invocation, the scripture lesson was read by President Hutchins, and Dr. Raymond led in prayer.

The music was in charge of Professor Rigby, and the anthem rendered by the choir was especially fine. President William J. Hutchins preached the sermon from the text, I Kings 19:15—the word of the Lord to the prophet Elijah—"Go return on thy way."

While the message was addressed especially to the young people of the graduating classes, it was a forceful, earnest appeal to all to take the prophet's road to the common life of men. In his introductory words the speaker expressed his desire to think with all the congregation of the things which deter us all, and which help us all as we seek to be speakers for God to men. Following are some of the outstanding paragraphs in the splendid address:

"Elijah, go return upon thy way."

—I Kings 19:15.

One cannot escape from life and be a prophet. One may find or make a cave and dwell within high walls of self-conceit, but one thus surrenders the prophet's robe and the prophet's right.

But, what's the use? What, if I do go down into the common life of men? Well, I remember what Elijah did when he returned from the wilderness to the world.

Ahab wanted a bit of property which adjoined the palace, a little garden of herbs he wanted—that was all. He offered the owner, Naboth, a better piece of land or the worth of the vineyard in money. With curious obstinacy, Naboth refused to sell and proceeded to invoke the name of Jehovah. Ahab sulked like a spoiled child, upon his bed. Jezebel did not

sulk, "Dost thou not govern the kingdom of Israel?" False witnesses compassed the death of Naboth. And Ahab arose to go down to his vineyard to possess it. Elijah met him. "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" "I have found thee." And Elijah proceeded to tell Ahab precisely how much in excess he would have to pay for that vineyard, bought with Naboth's blood. And all down the ages the picture of the speaker for God has been conquering men with the conviction that God is on the side of justice.

Is there no place for Elijah any more? Think of that great word: "Justice is the steady and abiding will to give each man what belongs to him." What, then, belongs to each man? Surely that, at least, belongs to each man which will make him the most effective servant of the common good.

Is there no place for Elijah any more? Think of the prophets who have been before you. Think of Fee with his gospel of impartial love. Think of Fairchild with his message of education for the mountains. Think of Frost with his determination to give a chance at all good things to all men and women of the Southern Appalachians.

So long as any vineyard of any Naboth is likely to be stolen by any Ahab, so long is there need of the man, who, standing behind his counter, standing before his class, still stands before Jehovah; the man who has lost forever the fear of men, in proclaiming the justice of God.

What can a speaker for God do if he does take the road back to the common life?

Well, I remember that Elijah was hidden to anoint Jehu, king of Israel. Yes, and Hazael, king of Syria. And I delight to believe that as you graduates go down into the common life proclaiming the justice of God, you will go also to visit, to consecrate, to anoint those who are to be rulers of our land and of other lands. Thou shalt anoint Jehu, king of Israel.

I may be told that our students do not need to be urged to enter into politics. Every true son of any one of our States is by birth and heredity a politician. On a court day in any one of our towns at this season of the year, politicians cluster about the court house as flies cluster about sugar. And perhaps some of these have tasted of the fountain of life and learning in Berea. I have not asked you to join the ranks of such

(Continued on Page Seven)

Berea College Commencement

Procession	8:10
Graduating Exercises	8:30
Picnic Luncheon	1:00
Informal Home-coming	1:30

Brief Addresses—

Dr. Wm. G. Frost, President-Emeritus
Dr. Jonathan C. Day
Dr. Wm. E. Barton
Dr. J. R. Rogers

The Laying of the Cornerstone of the Fee Memorial	4:00
Picnic Supper for College Alumni	4:30
School Socials	6:30
Informal Reception at the President's House	8:00

GRADUATING EXERCISES

INVOCATION

MUSIC

Unfold Ye Portals

Men's and Women's Glee Clubs

EXERCISES OF THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Departments of Agriculture, Carpentry, and Home Science

A Rural Community Meeting

Twelve-bird Poultry House

Otis William Weld

Carl Milton Gambill

Oscar L. Corn

Ernest Grimes

William A. Rice

Make 'Em on Rainy Days

Park Harris Seale

Cleifton Y. Henderson

Harlan Franklin

Mattie Williamson

Margaret Elizabeth Fischer

Fred B. Wilson

Rob the Fly—Save the Wife

William Christopher Lilly

Martha J. Farley

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TOWNS OF COLORADO FLOODED

Pestilence Is Greatest Danger, With Food and Drinking Water at Premium

RIVER BREAKS FROM ITS COURSE THREE TIMES IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

Mud and Debris Fill Streets and Houses—Death List Expected To Contain 250 Names—Two Dams Give Way, Adding To Torrent—Stricken Area Is Placed Under Heavy Guard—Thirty Business Sites Are Ruined.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Las Animas, Colo.—The flood in the Arkansas River, from Pueblo to the Kansas state line, is the greatest in 44 years. Water from cloudbursts in the Pueblo section hit La Junta with a twelve-foot crest. The water rose at the rate of three feet in ten minutes, and spread to a three-mile width over the lowlands. La Junta is without drinking water or lights. The Archibald, Topeka & Santa Fe shops at La Junta are under five feet of water, the railroad yards are wrecked and two locomotives and 200 freight cars were swept away. A score of lives are believed to have been lost.

Two hundred residences in this city went under three feet of water. Inhabitants fled to public buildings and to the highlands, fearing the residence section would be swept away. Four persons drowned when the American Beet Sugar Company, Mexican Colony, Montezuma, on the river bank, was swept away. The company lost 5,000 bags of sugar in warehouses here. All river bridges on the Santa Fe Railroad and lines of tracks in a score of places between the Kansas line and Pueblo were washed out. The entire losses will run into the millions, it is estimated.

Pueblo, Colo.—A downpour of rain, amounting almost to a cloudburst, again was falling. Whether or not the rain followed the course of the Arkansas River above Pueblo could not be learned because of the darkness. Fear was expressed for the safety of persons living in towns on the Arkansas River below Pueblo. There was no way of spreading a warning from here.

Pueblo, Colo.—Three times during the last 48 hours the waters of the Arkansas River, breaking from their course, have inundated the greater part of this city, with the resultant loss of probably not less than 250 lives and property damage estimated at \$10,000,000. To the first flood this loss of life and damaged property is due for the most part. The second and third floods found little of value not already ruined by the water, and were looked upon with concern only because they hindered rescue and reconstruction work. First estimates of the dead, based upon reports from excited witnesses who told of having seen hundreds of bodies swept through the streets of the city, are considered to have been exaggerated.

While no official count of the fatalities has been attempted, it is stated that the death list probably will not exceed 250, if that high. One hundred bodies have been recovered, but it is expected that when the mud and debris which fills the streets and buildings away more bodies will be found. Relief work is progressing under the direction of Red Cross officials and military officials. The greatest danger at the present time is said to be from pestilence.

Food is being rationed. Those without funds with which to purchase provisions are being cared for by the Red Cross and other agencies. To those who have funds military permits are being issued, allowing the holder to buy only a limited amount of food from local stores.

Pure water is at a premium. The public has been warned to boil water before drinking. In anticipation of an epidemic a large quantity of typhoid anti-toxin has been called for and will be administered as soon as available. Five hundred persons are in temporary hospitals as a direct result of the flood, according to J. L. Morehead, secretary of the Governor. There are

World News

The English soldiers have reached Silesia, in Germany, and received a hearty welcome from the inhabitants. It is generally recognized by the Allies that the question of Silesia is one which merits attention as one of prime importance. If there is to be claim jumping allowed in the countries of Europe, the peace of the world will be continually in danger. The merits of the case are not all on one side, but there must be decisions in the affairs of nations that will hold, and the peoples of the world are coming to see it.

New regions of the world are coming into the week's news, and now we learn that Transjordan, or the region east of the Jordan River, is restless under the rule of Prince Zeid, the native ruler of the new Arabic Kingdom, and asks annexation to Palestine. The rule of Great Britain is preferred to that of any other power in that section of the world. It is not so much a question of British conquest as it is one of drawing the line between sections which wish British sovereignty.

The elections for the new Parliaments in Ireland are over and celebrations are being held everywhere. No one is exactly satisfied, but each interest seems to find something to celebrate. In general Unionists have triumphed. Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, however, have been able to poll large votes in some places. Violence and destruction of property still goes on, but the new Governor General and the English military force are determined to give the new Home Rule a chance to operate.

The death of Emile Combs in France removes a man who was a statesman of courage and ability. He was a representative of the Socialist party and was prime minister from 1902 to 1906. He came into office to bring to pass a more complete separation between church and state, and his measures met with considerable opposition from the Catholic element in France. Some of the ground gained by him has been lost, especially since the World War.

A meeting of the prime ministers of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire is to be held in London this month, and will be one of the most important meetings ever held. It will have to consider the question of naval reduction, matters of international trade, mandates over backward territory, and other problems which affect the Empire as a whole. Such meetings serve to bind the Empire more closely together and are beneficial to all concerned.

The International Press Association will meet at Honolulu in the fall. This will bring together from four to five hundred makers of public opinion to discuss their problems. The Hawaiian legislature has made an appropriation to be used for their entertainment, and the throne room of the old palace will be placed at their disposal for the meetings. Such a convention may easily be the means of great good to the world if it stands for clean and honest news.

Attention is being turned this week to the ocean passage of two of the Cunard Company's great liners, the Aquitania and the Mauretania. The first named vessel is making the trip with the use of oil as a fuel and the other with the use of coal. Tho not a race in the usual sense of the term, the captains of the boats are making it a test of the two fuels, and much importance may attach to the event, as the one or other of the vessels steams into New York harbor during the week.

POTTED WISDOM

Silence is golden—when it has been purchased.

Cupid has plenty of initiation, but little memory.

Man is often blind to virtue, but never to beauty.

A rich man is never bad—he is merely erratic.—London Mail.

Kentucky News

Abram Renick, of Winchester, Ky., last week paid the \$10,000 fine imposed in federal court in Louisville on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the McCombs Oil Company case. John McLaughlin, of New York, paid \$5,000 and promised to pay the remaining \$5,000 the day following.

Frank Shearer, of Winchester, Monday night narrowly escaped drowning when the machinery of his automobile became unmanageable while he was approaching the ferry at Boonesboro and, after turning around several times, ran into the Kentucky river. Shearer crawled out of the car thru the window.

Owen Walker, Madison county, indicted in February in the Madison circuit for selling intoxicating liquor, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, wants the Court of Appeals to reverse the judgment on the grounds that he should not have been convicted of a felony.

In 1917 Walker was convicted of the same charge and was given a jail sentence. An act of 1920 provides that the second violation of the prohibition law constitutes a felony. As his first conviction was before the enactment of the law making the second offense a felony, Walker contends that felony charge should not have been placed against him.

Winchester, Ky., June 2.—The Board of Education of Kentucky Wesleyan College met with a committee of citizens of Winchester and Clark county to discuss the drive for a greater endowment for the college and to agree definitely upon a form of pledge. The board stated that it had fully decided that the institution should permanently remain at Winchester and that large sums would be expended in constructing new dormitories and buildings for the institution. As a special safeguard against the institution ever being removed, it was further submitted by the citizens' committee and agreed to by the board that the money contributed in Clark county should be kept in a separate fund as an endowment and in event said college should ever either by removal or otherwise cease to function as a college at Winchester, the full amount of each Clark county subscription is to be refunded. The board of education by unanimous vote assented to the proposal.—Register.

SHOOTING AT HARLAN

The L. & N. station at Harlan was the scene of a killing Thursday evening about 5:45 when Marion Stewart was shot twice by Garfield Lytle, and died instantly. Stewart was a resident of Harlan county, but had been employed as a prison guard at the convict camp in Rockcastle county, and just arrived back here Wednesday. Lytle, who is a miner and had been employed at the McCombs mine, attempted to get on the Lena Rue train with a high power rifle in his hands, when Stewart told him he could not get on the train (Continued on Page Eight)

Madison County History

By Prof. Jas. R. Robertson

Berea, located at the extreme southern end of Madison county, does not forget that it is a part of a county which has one of the most distinguished histories of any section of Kentucky.

The county was created in 1785 while the whole region, now included in Kentucky, was a part of Virginia. It was made by a subdivision of Lincoln county, which was one of the three subdivisions of the original Kentucky county created by Virginia in 1776.

Madison county was named in honor of James Madison, the associate of Thomas Jefferson, distinguished in the affairs of Virginia, one of the leading members of the convention which drafted our national Constitution, and afterwards President of the United States for two terms. It was during his administration that the war of 1812 with England occurred, a war largely brought on by the leadership of Henry Clay and the people of the West, a war in which Kentuckians fought both in Northern Ohio and at New Orleans.

Madison county is the largest of the Bluegrass counties, and it was the spot which attracted the notice of early hunters and traders and incited that zeal which led a land-loving people to desire possession and settlement. To the Red River valley, a tributary of the Kentucky, came John Findlay as early as 1767. Familiar with all the Indian lines of travel, it was Findlay who guided Daniel Boone to the Mountains which look off on the Bluegrass country. In his famous hunt of 1769 and 1770 Boone and his companions must, many a time, have trod the soil of Madison county, looking for game and spying out a place for settlement. It was Boonesboro on the northern edge of the county that he selected in 1775 when he led the little band of settlers along his narrow wilderness trail, thru the Gap in the Cumberland at the southern end of the county, and on across the county to their destination.

All thru the Revolutionary War the Indians from north of the Ohio, instigated by British influence, sought, in vain, to force the little group of settlers off Kentucky soil.

Madison county was likewise a place of importance in the Civil War. When the Confederacy sought by force to conquer the State in 1862, a flanking movement was led by Gen. Kirby Smith along the old Wilderness Road. His objective point was Richmond, the county seat, and a running battle ended in the cemetery of that city—a discouraging defeat for the Federal Army.

Many notable men in State and national affairs have been born in Madison county. A worthy successor of Daniel Boone in his knowledge of Indians and woodcraft was Kit Carson, the famous scout who guided John C. Fremont on his explorations to the Pacific Coast. The bar of this county has always had distinguished men upon it. John Speed Smith, Daniel Breck, Curtis Burnam are worthy examples.

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